

# 《Rust语言与内存安全设计》 第6讲 面向对象的Rust、错误处理

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## 面向对象的Rust基础



- 1 类型系统
- 2 泛型
- **3** 特征

## 特征 (trait) 例子



- 特征的继承,某个特征依赖其他特征
- 从另一个案例来看:
  - ▶ 我们要构建一个特斯拉TeslaRoadster对象,具有Vehicle和Car特征。

```
trait Vehicle {
    fn get_price(&self) -> u64;
}

trait Car: Vehicle {
    fn model(&self) -> String;
}
```

```
struct TeslaRoadster {
    model: String,
    release_date: u16
}

impl Car for TeslaRoadster {
    fn model(&self) -> String {
        "Tesla Roadster I".to_string()
     }
}
```

## 特征 (trait) 例子



- 特征的继承,某个特征依赖其他特征
- 从另一个案例来看:
  - ➤ 我们要构建一个特斯拉TeslaRoads

```
trait Vehicle {
    fn get_price(&self) -> u64;
}

trait Car: Vehicle {
    fn model(&self) -> String;
}
```

```
struct TeslaRoadster {
    model: String,
    release_date: u16
}

impl Car for TeslaRoadster {
    fn model(&self) -> String {
        "Tesla Roadster I".to_string()
     }
}
```

#### 报错信息:

## 特征 (trait) 例子



- 特征的继承,某个特征依赖其他特征
- 从另一个案例来看:
  - ➤ 我们要构建一个特斯拉TeslaRoad

```
trait Vehicle {
    fn get_price(&self) -> u64;
}

trait Car: Vehicle {
    fn model(&self) -> String;
}
```

添加Vehicle特征实现:

```
struct TeslaRoadster {
   model: String,
    release_date: u16
impl Vehicle for TeslaRoadster {
    fn get_price(&self) -> u64 {
        200 000
impl Car for TeslaRoadster {
    fn model(&self) -> String {
        "Tesla Roadster I".to_string()
```

## 面向对象的Rust进阶



1 类型系统

6 生命周期

- 2 泛型
- **3** 特征
- 4 包含泛型的特征
- 5 标准库特征



**■** trait as parameters

```
pub fn notify(item: &impl Summary) {
    println!("Breaking news! {}", item.summarize());
}
```



- trait as parameters
- trait bound

```
pub fn notify(item: &impl Summary) {
    println!("Breaking news! {}", item.summarize());
}
```

```
pub fn notify<T: Summary>(item: &T) {
    println!("Breaking news! {}", item.summarize());
}
```

impl Trait 语法适用于简单的情况,但实际上是称为trait bound的语法糖



■ 以另一个案例来看,简单的泛型加法也需要trait bound

```
fn add_thing<T>(fst: T, snd: T) {
    let _ = fst + snd;
}

fn main() {
    add_thing(2, 2);
}
```



```
fn add_thing <T: std::ops::Add> (fst: T, snd: T) {
    let _ = fst + snd;
}

fn main() {
    add_thing(2, 2);
}
```



■ 指示trait bound的另一种用法,where语句,增强可读性

```
fn add_thing <T: std::ops::Add>( fst: T, snd: T) {
    let _ = fst + snd;
}

fn main() {
    add_thing(2, 2);
}
```



```
fn add_thing<T>(fst: T, snd: T)
where T: std::ops::Add
{
    let _ = fst + snd;
}
fn main() {
    add_thing(2, 2);
}
```



#### ■ 4.1 类型上的特征区间

```
use std::fmt::Display;
struct Foo<T: Display {
    bar: T
}
// or
struct Bar<F> where F: Display {
    inner: F
}
fn main() {}
```

例如上述代码,给结构体的泛型添加trait bound;

(不鼓励, 因为对类型自身施加了限制,

一般的做法是在函数或者方法中添加trait bound)



#### ■ 4.2 使用 "+" 将特征组合为区间

```
// traits_composition.rs
trait Eat {
    fn eat(&self) {
        println!("eat");
trait Code {
    fn code(&self) {
        println!("code");
trait Sleep {
    fn sleep(&self) {
        println!("sleep");
```

```
trait Programmer : Eat + Code + Sleep
fn animate(&self) {
    self.eat();
    self.code();
    self.sleep();
    println!("repeat!");
}
```

注意:为某个对象实现Programmer特征需要对 其继承的特征也分别实现 (Eat、Code 、 Sleep)。

#### 5. 标准库特征



#### ■ 标准库自带了一些内置的特征

```
use std::ops::Add;

#[derive(Default, Debug, PartialEq, Copy, Clone)]
struct Complex<T> {
    // Real part
    re: T,
    // Complex part
    im: T
}
```

```
let second: Complex<i32> = Complex::default();
println!("{:?}", second);
```

自动派生内置特征;

接下来手动实现Add

#### 5. 标准库特征

#### ■ 标准库自带了一些内置的特征

```
use std::ops::Add;

#[derive(Default, Debug, PartialEq, Copy, Clone)]
struct Complex<T> {
    // Real part
    re: T,
    // Complex part
    im: T
}
```

```
impl<T: Add<T, Output=T>> Add for Complex<T> {
    type Output = Complex<T>;
    fn add(self, rhs: Complex<T>) -> Self::Output {
        Complex { re: self.re + rhs.re, im: self.im + rhs.im }
    }
}
```

高亮部分表示复数中的实部和虚部需要符合Add特征,<T, Output=T>表示Add特征需具有相同类型的输入和输出

#### ■ 生命周期



生命周期(lifetime)概念:编译器(中的借用检查器)用它来保证所有的引用都是有效的。

Every reference in Rust has a lifetime, which is the scope for which that reference is valid

https://rustwiki.org/zh-CN/rust-by-example/scope/lifetime.html

https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/ch10-03-lifetime-syntax.html

#### ■ 生命周期

```
fn main() {
    let r;
        let x = 5;
        r = &x;
    println!("r: {}", r);
```

Q: 能否编译通过?

#### ■ 生命周期



```
fn main() {
    let r;
        let x = 5;
        r = &x;
    println!("r: {}", r); //
```

#### Rust编译器中的borrow checker可以检查变量的生命周期

在这里,我们用'a 注释了r的生命周期,用'b 注释了x的生命周期。 当print时,r指向的x已经超出生命周期,报错!

#### ■ 生命周期



```
fn longest(x: &str, y: &str) -> &str {
    if x.len() > y.len() {
         x
    } else {
        y
    }
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let string1 = String::from("abcd");
    let string2 = "xyz";

    let result = longest(string1.as_str(), string2);
    println!("The longest string is {}", result);
}
```

Q: 能否编译通过?

#### ■ 生命周期

```
教育工

STOOTON TWARE ENGINEER
```

```
fn longest(x: &str, y: &str) -> &str {
    if x.len() > y.len() {
        x
    } else {
        y
    }
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let string1 = String::from("abcd");
    let string2 = "xyz";

    let result = longest(string1.as_str(), string2);
    println!("The longest string is {}", result);
}
```

A: 不能,上述案例无法确定返回值的生命周期与x还是与y一致

#### ■ 生命周期



**生命周期**(lifetime)概念:编译器(中的借用检查器)用它来保证所有的<mark>借用</mark>都是有效的。 Every reference in Rust has a *lifetime*, which is the scope for which that reference is valid

- ➤ 添加生命周期标识符(一种特殊的泛型): 'a
- > 确保运行时使用的实际引用肯定有效
- ▶ 除了'a,还可以使用其他字母('b),也可以使用更长的描述性名称('ctx,'reader等)
- > 关键词static修饰的生命周期,在程序运行期间都有效:

```
fn main() {
   let _a: &'static str = "I live forever";
}
```

#### ■ 生命周期

Q: 什么情况下需要添加生命周期标识符(Lifetime Annotation Syntax)

A: 通过添加生命周期标识符,显式指定引用变量的生命周期:

```
fn longest<'a, 'b>(x: &'a str, y: &'b
str) -> &'a str {
          x
}
```

```
//codes in main()
let string1 = String::from("long string is long");
let result;
{
    let string2 = String::from("xyz");
    result = longest(string1.as_str(), string2.as_str());
}
println!("The longest string is {}", result);
```

#### ■ 结构体中的生命周期



```
struct SomeRef<T> {
    part: &T
}

fn main() {
    let a = SomeRef { part: &43 };
}
```

报错信息:

包含引用的结构, 需要生命周期注释

#### ■ 结构体中的生命周期



生命周期(lifetime)概念:编译器(中的借用检查器)用它来保证所有的借用都是有效的。

Every reference in Rust has a *lifetime*, which is the scope for which that reference is valid

```
struct SomeRef<T> {
    part: &T
}

fn main() {
    let a = SomeRef { part: &43 };
}

struct SomeRef<'a, T> {
    part: &'a T
}

fn main() {
    let a = SomeRef { part: &43 };
}
```

- ➤ 添加生命周期标识符(一种特殊的泛型): 'a
- > to ensure the actual references used at runtime will definitely be valid
- ▶ 除了'a,还可以使用其他字母('b),也可以使用更长的描述性名称('ctx, 'reader等)

#### ■ 什么时候可以省略生命周期注释?

```
fn first_word<'a>(s: &'a str) -> &'a str {
```

```
fn first_word(s: &str) -> &str {
    s
}
```

编译器能够推断出返回值的生命周期:可以省略

#### 小结

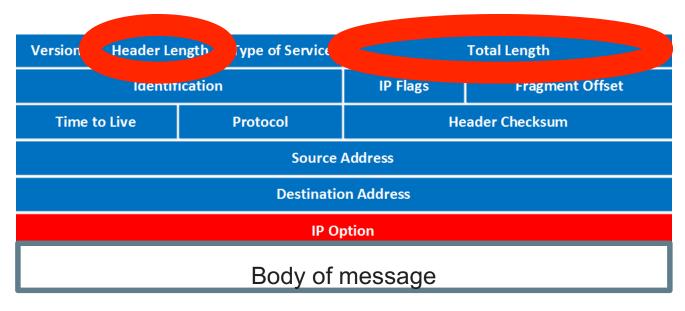


- 类型是静态语言最棒的特性,允许用户在编译期间表达丰富的内容;
- 类型、泛型和特征,对于如何复用代码而言是最重要的;

# 错误处理

- 想象一下服务器从网络接收消息
  - 与通过 Internet 传输的所有消息一样,它封装在 IP (IPv4) 标头中
  - O IP 标头\*可以\*是可变长度的。 IP 标头的长度[应该]在"标头长度" 字段中指定。
  - o 整个消息的长度[应该]在"总长度" 字段中指定。

● 请注意,任何人(例如攻击者!) 都可以填充这些字段



Version	Header Length		Type of Service	Total Length			
Identification				IP Flags	Fragment Offset		
Time to Live			Protocol	Header Checksum			
Source Address							
Destination Address							
IP Option							
Body of message							

```
struct message {
   ipv4_hdr iphdr;
   ipv4_options[MAX_IP_OPTIONS] opts;
   char[MAX_DATA_LEN] data;
}
```

```
/* Given: read-only copy of entire message, read in from
   the network. */
void* process and return data(const struct message *msg) {
    // Allocate space for local, mutable copy.
    void *local copy = malloc(get len(msg));
    // Copy only the body of the message
    memcpy(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            msg + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            length of body);
    process data(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    // Copy in IP hdr
    memcpy(local copy, msg, get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    return local copy;
```

The malloc() function allocates size bytes and returns a pointer to the allocated memory. The memory is not initialized. If size is 0, then malloc() returns either NULL, or a unique pointer value that can later be successfully passed to free().

type. On error, these functions return NULL. NULL may also be returned by a successful call to malloc() with a *size* of zero, or

calloc(), malloc(), realloc(), and reallocarray() can fail with
the following error:

ENOMEM Out of memory. Possibly, the application hit the RLIMIT\_AS or RLIMIT\_DATA limit described in getrlimit(2).

	Type of Service		Total Length				
Identification			Fragment Offset				
Time to Live Protocol He		ader Checksum					
Source Address							
Destination Address							
IP Option							
Body of message							
		Protocol  Source A  Destination	Live Protocol He  Source Address  Destination Address  IP Option				

```
struct message {
   ipv4_hdr iphdr;
   ipv4_options[MAX_IP_OPTIONS] opts;
   char[MAX_DATA_LEN] data;
}
```

```
/* Given: read-only copy of entire message, read in from
   the network. */
void* process and return data(const struct message *msg) {
                                                      Key insight:
    // Allocate space for local, mutable copy.
                                                      `malloc`
    void *local copy = malloc(get len(msg));
                                                     could fail
                                                     and return
    // Copy only the body of the message
                                                     NULL
    memcpy(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            msg + get_hdr_len(msg->iphdr), `local_copy + [value]`
            length of body);
                                           could be... anything.
    process data(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    // Copy in IP hdr
    memcpy(local copy, msg, get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    return local copy;
```

#### 问题

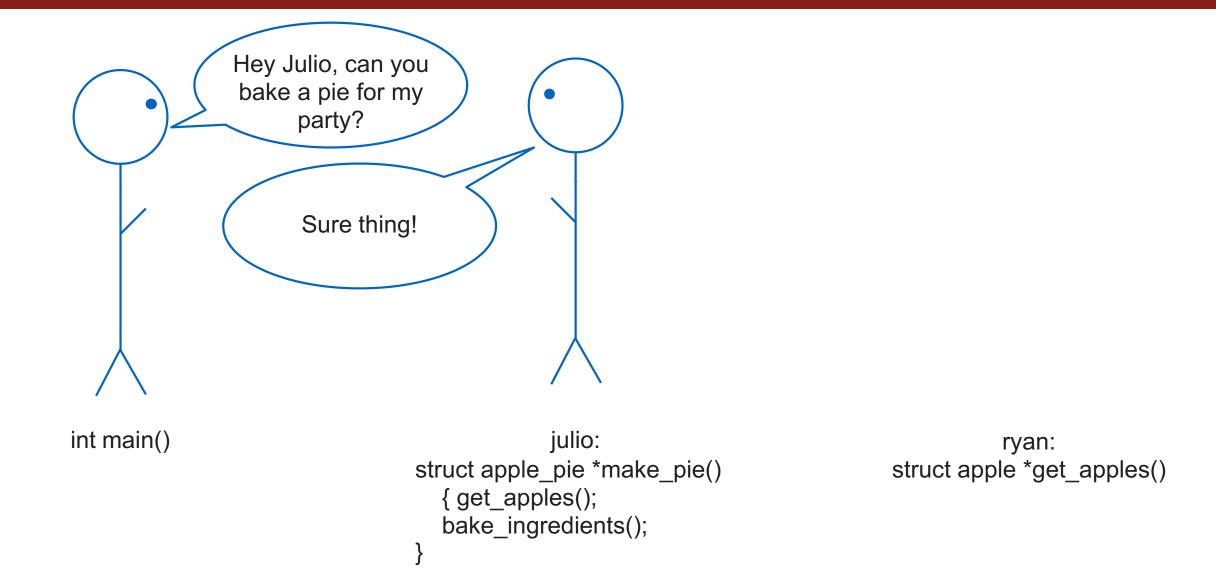
- 缺乏适当的错误处理
- 使用 NULL 代替实际值

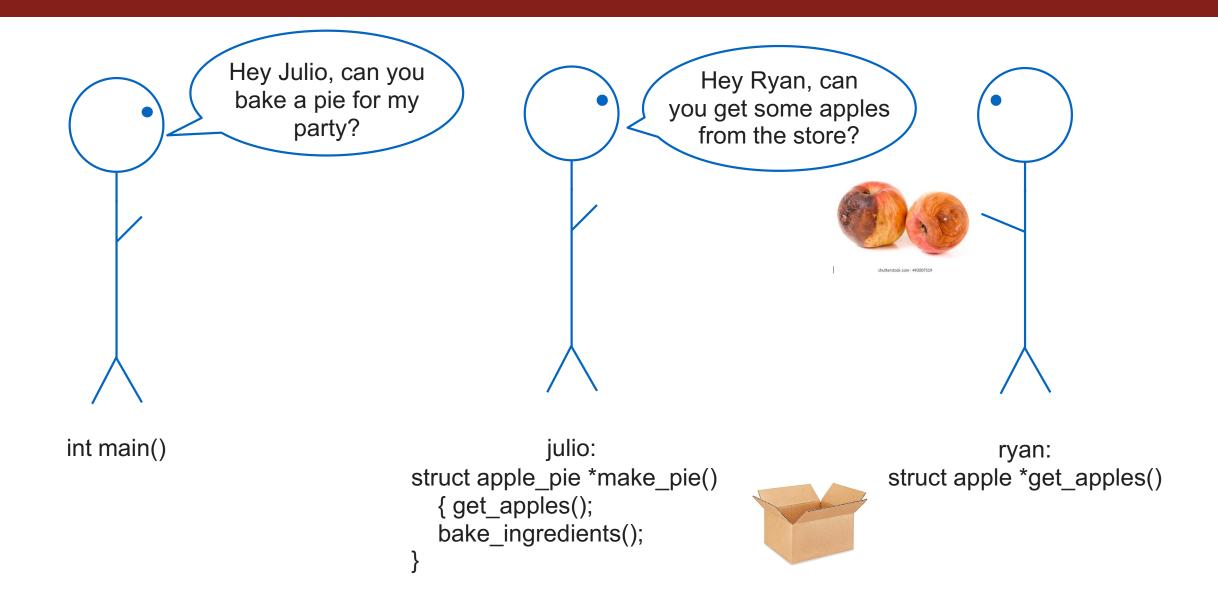
Important note but not really related to what we're talking about today: you should never ever EVER trust values that come from the network!

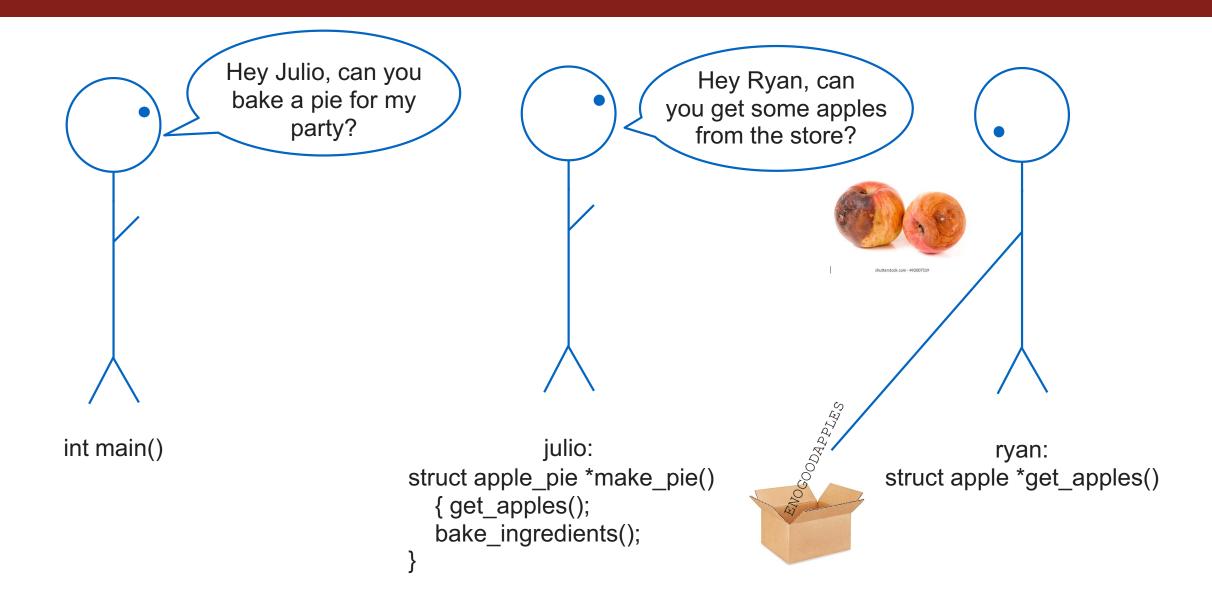
```
/* Given: read-only copy of entire message, read in from
   the network. */
void* process and return data(const struct message *msg) {
    // Allocate space for local, mutable copy.
    void *local copy = malloc(get len(msg));
    // Copy only the body of the message
   memcpy(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            msg + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            length of body);
    process data(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    // Copy in IP hdr
    memcpy(local copy, msg, get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    return local copy;
```

## Handling errors

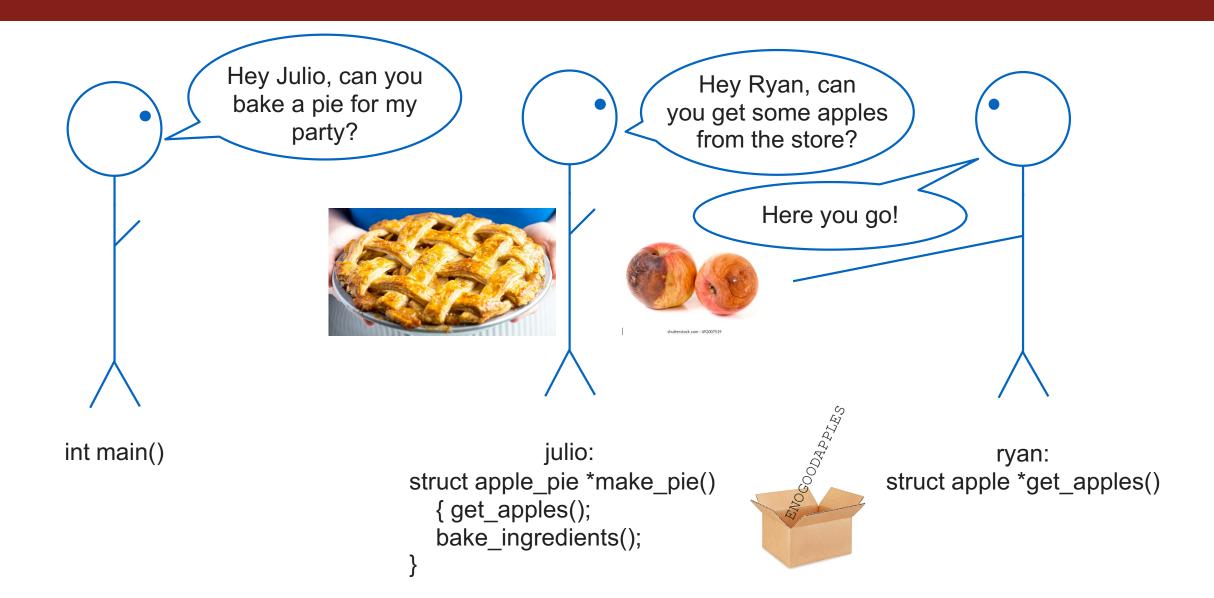
- 如果函数可能遇到错误,则其返回类型将设为 int (或有时为 void\*)。
- 如果函数成功,则返回 0。否则,如果遇到错误,则返回 -1。 (如果函数返回指针,则在成功情况下返回有效指针,如果发生错误则返回 NULL。)
- 遇到错误的函数将全局变量 errno 设置为一个整数,指示出了什么问题。 如果调用者发现函数返回-1或NULL,它可以检查errno以查看遇到了什么错误。



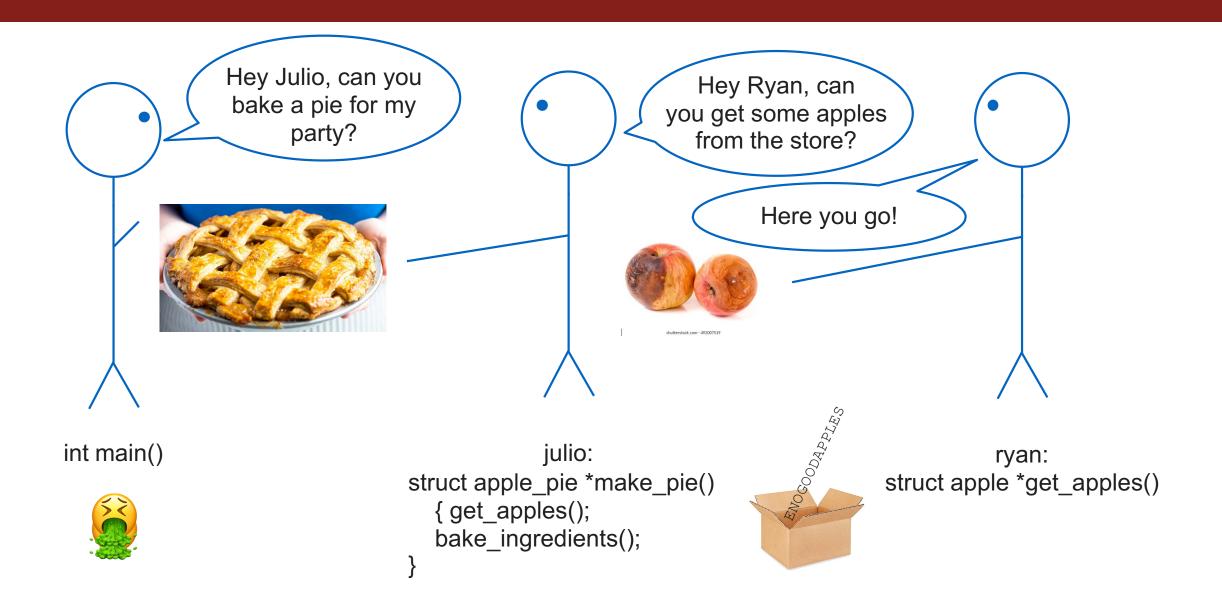




# C中的错误处理



# C中的错误处理



#### Broken code from earlier

```
/* Given: read-only copy of entire message, read in from
  the network. */
void* process and return data(const struct message *msg) {
                                                      Missing error check!
   // Allocate space for local, mutable copy.
    void *local copy = malloc(get len(msg));
    // Copy only the body of the message
   memcpy(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
           msg + get hdr len(msg->iphdr),
            length of body);
   process data(local copy + get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    // Copy in IP hdr
    memcpy(local copy, msg, get hdr len(msg->iphdr));
    return local copy;
```

#### CVE-2015-8812

- C关键的Linux内核漏洞:通过发送格式不正确的网络数据包,远程攻击者可以 在内核中执行任意代码。
- 一组内核网络功能返回错误时为-1,成功时为0,但在"警告"时也返回其他值。
  - ▶ 如: 当检测到拥塞时,返回NET\_XMIT\_CN(定义为2)。
- 调用这些功能的代码看到非零的返回代码,并假设存在网络错误。
- 释放了仍在用于网络的内存,导致使用后释放 + 双重释放(Use-after-free + double free)!

#### The fix



# Key insight

- 不同的返回值可能性表明成功+不同类型的错误(这确实很常见)
- 记录在(例如)文档页面和/或标题注释中
- 所有这些都只是整数
- 调用者必须记住处理所有情况

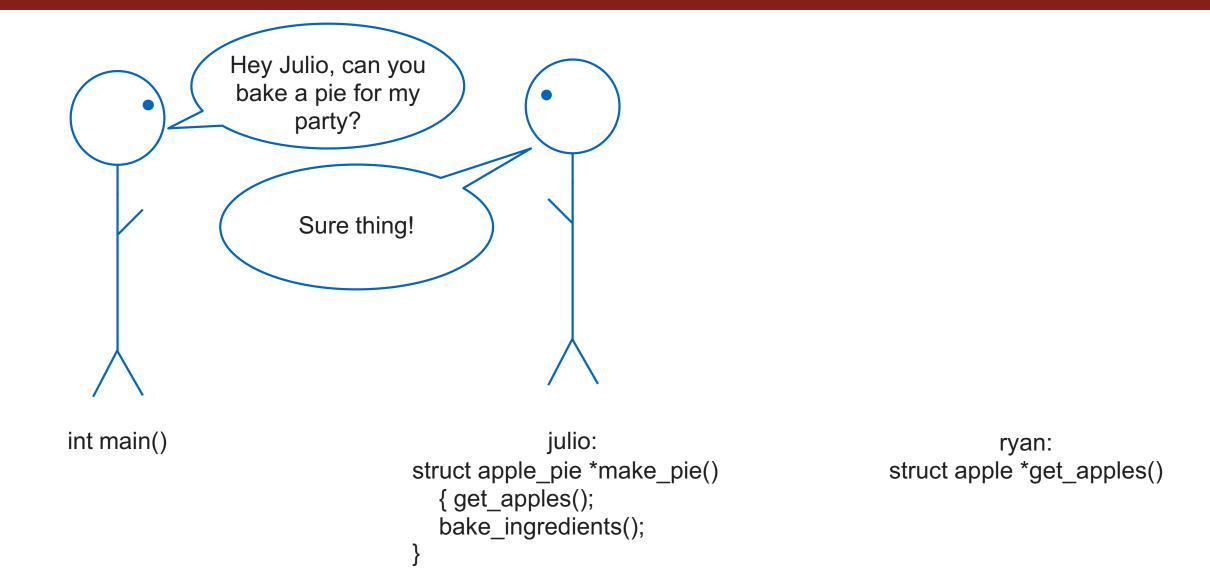
# Proper C error checking is ugly

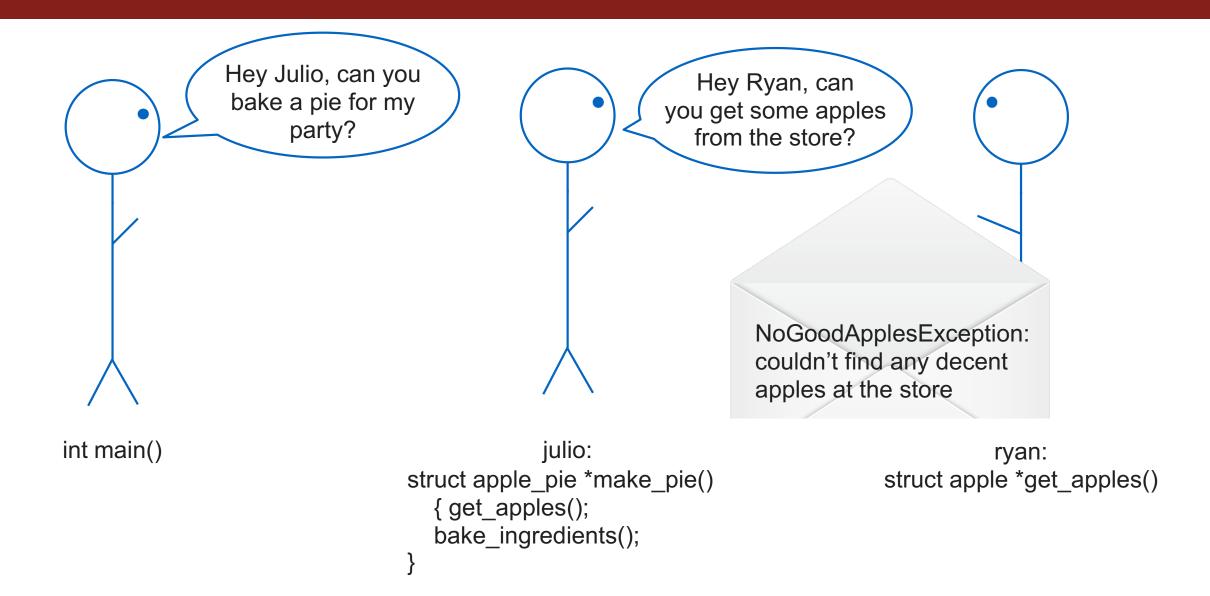
- 程序员必须记住他们调用的函数是否可能返回错误
- 每次可能返回错误的函数调用后,必须检查是否发生错误并正确处理
  - This isn't good enough:

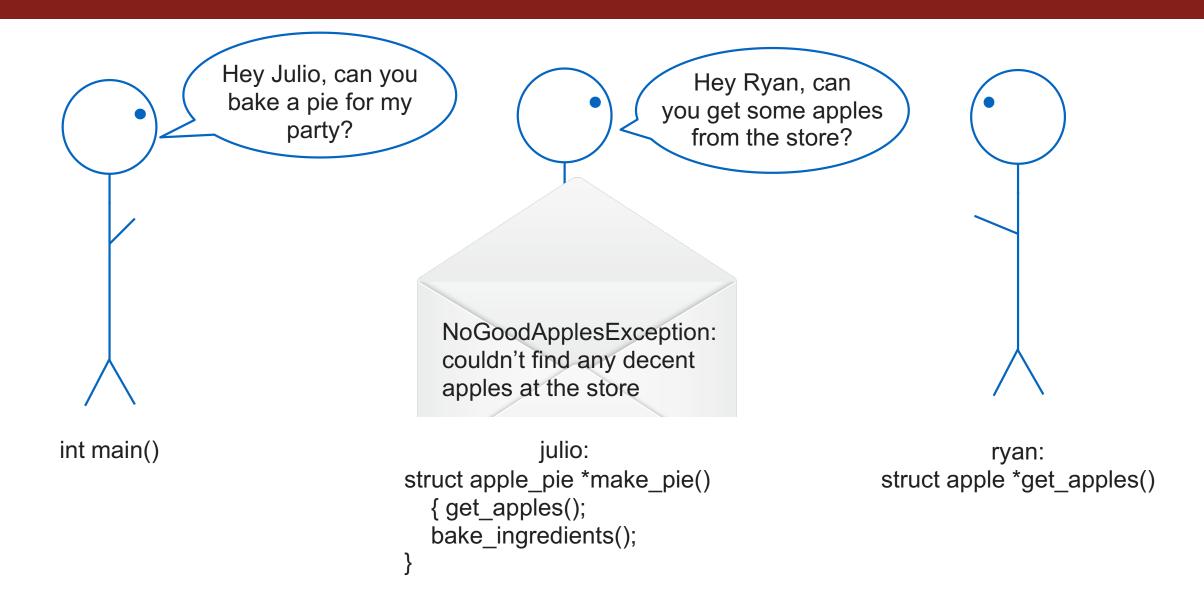
```
void *buf = malloc();
if (buf == NULL) {
   perror("error allocating memory");
}
memcpy(buf + offset, src, size);
```

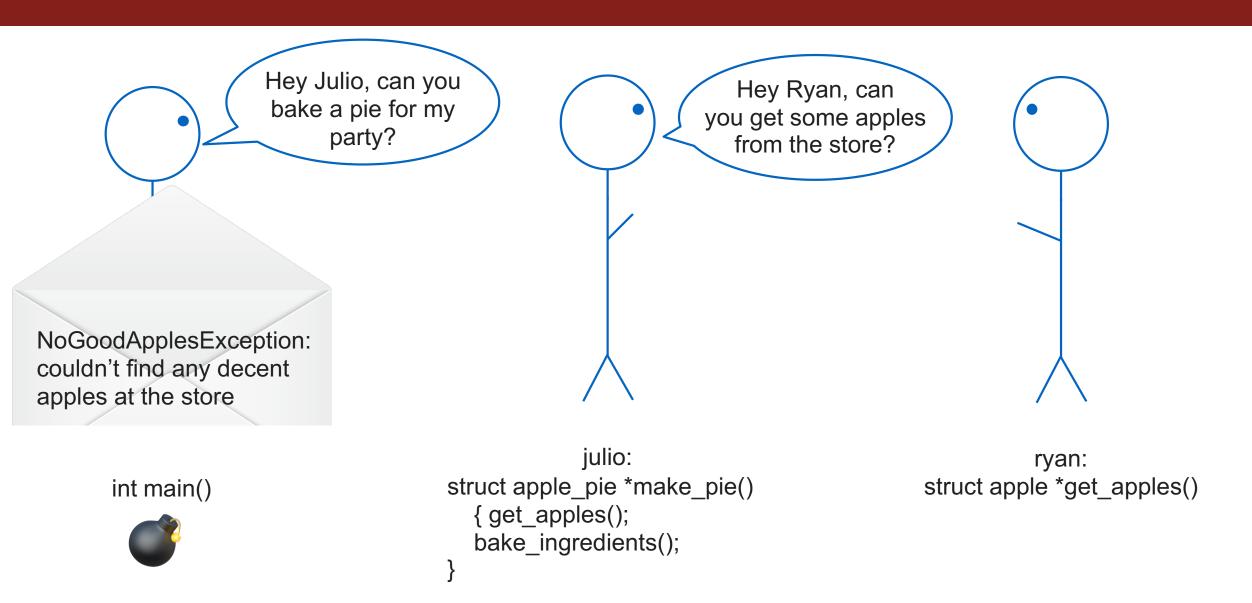
- 使用 errno 处理特定错误可能会产生容易出错的 if 语句混乱
- 有时函数文档甚至没有正确记录可能返回的错误

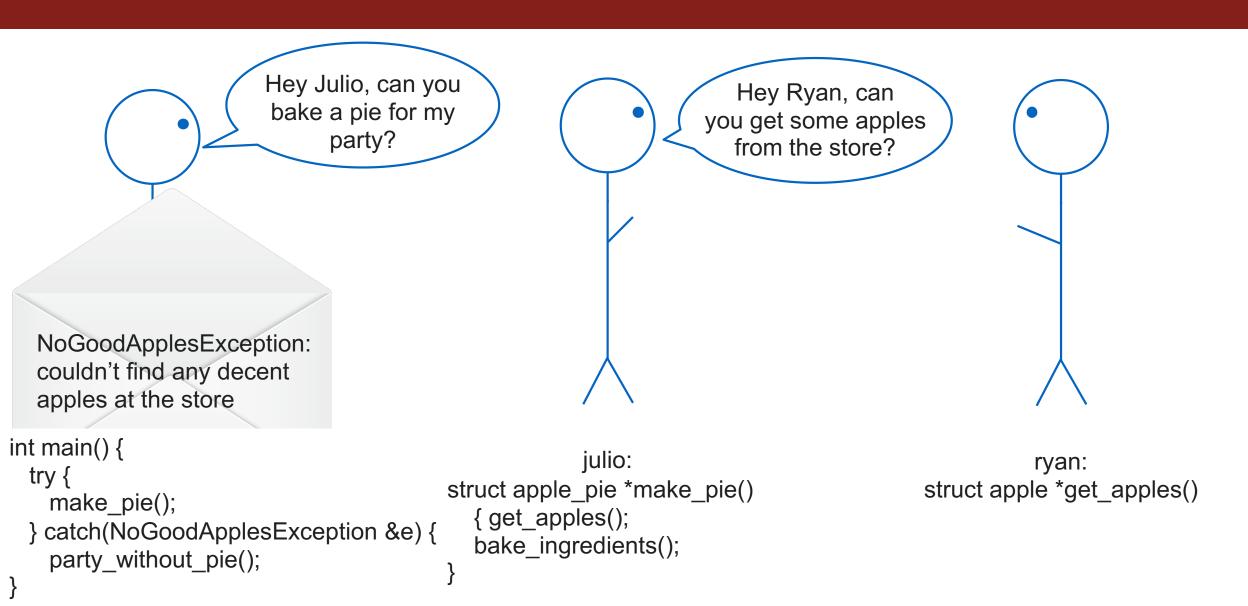
# C++ (以及许多其他语言) 中的错误处理











#### 对C风格错误处理的巨大改进

- 您不必在每次调用可能产生错误的函数时都编写错误传播代码
  - ▶ 异常会自动在堆栈中传播,直到被 try/catch 处理为止
- 错误不会被忽视
  - ➤ 最坏的情况是,它们会传播到 main()并导致程序崩溃
  - > 听起来很糟糕,但是崩溃比程序继续在未定义的状态下运行要好得多

#### **Except Exceptions**

- 为什么异常(Exceptions)可能不那么热门?
  - ▶ 故障模式变得难以推理: 任何函数都可以随时抛出任何异常;
  - > 代码可能会因完全不相关的函数抛出异常而失败;
  - ▶ 随着新错误的添加,不断发展的代码库变得更加难以管理,很难发现哪里可能发生错误
- 可能导致资源泄漏和其他意外行为
  - ▶ 由于这个原因,许多代码库都禁止异常

RAII(Resource Acquisition Is Initialization)= "资源获取即初始化"。

在具有RAII的编程语言中,资源与对象绑定;

当对象被销毁时,资源会被释放。(例如: C++析构函数。)

```
void process_input() {
   char *buf = malloc(128);

// read input from user:
   fgets(buf, 128, stdin);
   // do more processing on input:
   some_helper(input);

   free(buf);
}
```

me\_helper(input);

ee(buf);

while (true) {

process\_input();

} catch (BadInputError) {

try {

int main() {

Looks good to me?

```
void some_helper(string input) {
   if (input == "uh oh") {
      throw BadInputError("I don't like that");
   }
}
```

cerr << "That wasn't valid, try again" << endl;</pre>

RAII = "resource acquisition is initialization". In a language with RAII, resources are tied to an object; when object is destroyed, resources are freed.

(Fy. C++ destructor.)



Video link: https://twitter.com/c0dehard/status/1327718161848872960

```
void process_input() {
   char *buf = malloc(128);

// read input from user:
   fgets(buf, 128, stdin);
   // do more processing on input:
   some_helper(input);

free(buf);
}
```

```
int main() {
    while (true) {
        try {
            process_input();
        } catch (BadInputError) {
            cerr << "That wasn't valid, try again" << endl;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Looks good to me?

**MEMORY LEAK!!!!** 

```
void some_helper(string input) {
   if (input == "uh oh") {
      throw BadInputError("I don't like that");
   }
}
```





Q & A

Thanks!